After speaking of Mr. MURPHY's enthusiasm in raising volunteers, his speeches, his continued efforts, his contribu tions to their fund, and the time and money freely spent by him for that purpose by this "Mexican Whig," he says:

comfort" which he had meted out to the "enemy."

"But he stopped not here : for, after they had separated from their friends and their homes, and esteemed that the hand of the community would no more be stretched forth to aid them; that the last act for their comfort had been performed, and they were without the pale of the assistance of kindred and well-wishers—actuated by his solicitude for their welfare, he followed them on their way; was with them at Withers's Landing, was with them at Demopolis, and there, from his own private purse, furnished the men who had not sufficient pecuniary means a considerable amount of money, which purchased for the wearied soldiers, beneath the burning sun of a Mexican clime, luxuries that truly seemed like blessings from Heaven; and if the fervent gratitude of soldiers' hearts can repay the gift, he has it all.

Again: at Mobile others were furnished with clothing upon

his account, and drafts for the amount were accepted by him

and paid. And still further: in Mexico, during the long twelve months they suffered there, his letters were frequent, breathing cheering and consolatory thoughts; and in the his brother, (Lieut. Murphy,) whose purse was ever open to his men, his language was emphatic: "If necessary for their comfort spend all you have got and draw on me for more." And when the few whom disease or death had not marked for their prey were permitted by a kind Providence to return, his was the familiar voice that greeted them back, and welcomed them again to home and happiness. Thus from the beginning to the end he has been identified with the volunteers and heir interests, and his heart has been in the war as every patriot's should have been, with an earnest desire that it might not terminate disastrously to the honor of the

IMPROVEMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH RIVER.

At a Convention of Delegates representing the various counties and towns interested in the improvement of the Shenandoah river, which assembled at Front Royal, Virginia, on the 2d instant, (ROBERT M. MARSHALL presiding,) the following proceedings took place, viz:

On motion of Dr. W. NELSON, a committee was appointed to confer with the representatives of the New Shenandoah Company, then present, (Gen. Lewis and others,) to ascertain the terms and conditions on which an arrangement could be made with that company for an increase of the stock under

A resolution was also adopted declaring the disposition of the Convention to make a fair and equitable arrangement with the New Shenandoah Company, and to secure to its stockholders all their rights and privileges under their charter.

The committee reported at the afternoon session, through their chairman, (C. J. Faulkner, Esq.) that an amicable ar-rangement had been agreed upon with the agents of the company, and recommended the concurrence of the Convention therein; namely, that the shares of the existing company, amounting to about \$77,000, should be put in with the new subscriptions at fifty cents in the dollar, which would make the sum of \$38,500.

Gen. Lewis and Mr. Pittman, directors of the New Shenar doah Company, signified their satisfaction with this arrangement, and pledged themselves to use their influence to have it ratified by the stockholders in general meeting, to be held in September. The way being thus cleared of all obstacles, the Convention

A resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. Cook, requesting the New Shenandoah Company and the President of the Convention to apply to the Board of Public Works for an

engineer to complete the survey of the Shenandoah river or-dered by a joint resolution of the Legislature in 1839. On motion, a committee was appointed to report further business for the action of the Convention; and in a few minutes they reported several resolutions, which were adopted, recommending the appointment of the following committees:

1. A committee to prepare a memorial to the Legislature, asking its sanction to the arrangement proposed, and such amendments to the charter of the New Shenandoah Company as might be deemed necessary.

2. A committee to ask a revival of the act of March 27,

1837, appropriating two-fifths of the amount necessary to improve the Shenandoah river, and such further action as might deemed appropriate. [This act expired in January, 1839. tee of one from each county and city interested to attend the session of the Legislature, and impress upon that body the importance of the contemplated improvement.

4. A committee for each county to aid the New Shenandoah Company in procuring subscriptions to the new stock authorized under the act of 1834, and to awaken public in-

We are gratified to learn from the Winchester Republican that "the utmost harmony prevailed in the Convention, and a spirit of great earnestness was evinced to have the work in hand consummated. The previous legislation of the State encouraged the hope that there would be no difficulty in procuring a renewal of the subscription on the part of the State, and every person present seemed impressed with the importance of

terest in behalf of the object.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

An interesting debate upon the African slave trade occurred in the House of Commons on the 9th of July. It came up on motion to appropriate £100,000 for the support of the British cruisers on the coast of Africa. The appropriation was opposed by Mr. Borthwick, on the ground that the system now pursued by the British Government to suppress the African slave trade by the means of cruisers had wholly failed; that instead of alleviating the horrors of the middle passage it had increased them; that it was impossible to guard effectually three thousand miles of coast with the vessels employed in that service; that the slave stealers, in order to elude the war vessels on the coast, have their vessels built for fast sailing, and consequently the holds into which the negrees are placed were so narrow and compressed that the mortality on the passage was greatly increased. In 1807 the number of a slave cargo was thought enormous if it was 620. The mortality was estimated at from three to ten per cent. "The mortality at the present time, during the middle passage, caused by the increased vigilance of the English cruisers, was six hundred or seven hundred per cent." Out of 600 slaves taken on board on the coast not more than 100 or 200 were landed alive. This increase of mortality he attributed to the mistaken humanity of England; it also threw an impediment in the way of African civilization. The accounts of Africa, written at the beginning of the sixteenth century, speak of the country before it was resorted to by the slave-dealers as comparatively civilized. The people of Guinea understood commerce, and, to a certain degree, art flourished among them. At one time the King of Timbuctoo was spoken of as a patron of literature.

Mr. HUME and Mr. HUTT both agreed with the views ex pressed by Mr. Borthwick. Mr. Hume, in the course of his remarks, stated that the Anti-Slavery Society of Great Britain were "now convinced that the system was attended with great

The speech of Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to these gen tlemen, was exceedingly able, and was a most complete vindication of the policy of the British Government. We have not room for even an abstract of this great speech. He showed that the horrors of the trade had not increased, but had very much decreased, and that to withdraw the fleet from the coast at this time would be to give an impetus to the slave trade greater than it had ever before received. The speech contains many important and interesting facts, to which we intend to refer hereafter. One of the speakers stated that during the past year 42,000 slaves had been imported into Brazil from Africa, from which it was computed that more than 210,000 must have left the shores of that country, and 178,000 must have died on the passage. Lord Palm well characterized the traffic as one " above the power of any gentlemen to describe, and which would make every man shudder to contemplate." The appropriation was carried without a division .- Boston Atlas.

MEXICO, GIAT BRITAIN, AND THE U. STATES.

There is a mor in the street to-day that the Secretary of the Treasury succeeded in making a contract with the nouse of Rorenian for the supply of coin to the Armies and Mexico of all the money they shall require, would certain be advanta be advantageous to both parties, we think it

arrangement, European creditors of Mexico enscrittes may be supposed to represent, would soperty in specie in Mexico, and avoid all the iductus, and other dangers incident to the prewhom the receive their sent derand state of Mexico—take bills on the United States Washington, which at maturity could be convert-Preasury ed into god bills of exchange on England.

On ouside, by such an arrangement, all transportation of the United States to Mexico would be avoided, the specie fro the United States to Mexico would be avoided, the shock to ur banks incident to large expenditures of coin would be avoidd, and, not least, the risk of transporting it from the

to the armies.
The whole, therefore, as there is manifest advantage to both parties in such an arrangement, we deem it altogether probab that it has been made, and only marvel that it some lie arrangement had not been erlier made. [New York Courier & Inquirer, August 5.

REMARKS, BY A CORRESPONDENT.

A plan to the above effect vould seem at the first glace to be perfectly feasille. In fact, a most singular combination of circumstances exists with the three countries which may lot occur again in a century, and we hope never wil take place. Treasury bills, as contemplated in the above paragraph, would in effect discharge three debts, or make three transfers of coin, without displacing any.

Thus Mexico has coin destined for Europe which must go forward; Great Britain is indebted to the United States for grain, &c.. which, at existing rates, must be paid for in coin; while the United States require a few millions of coin to distribute in Mexico. It would seem, therefore, that these three wants can be supplied by one operation-at least to the amount required by our Government for distribution in Mexico. The exports of coin through the custom-houses of Mexico is estimated at eighteen millions annually, (see Waddy Thompson's book,) while three to five millions more are smuggled out, to avoid the export duty of six per cent. demanded by the Mexican Government. We may assume the annual export at twenty-four millions, of two millions per month.

Now, if we want four millions of specie in Mexco, there re European creditors in that country holding it who must be willing to take Treasury bills of the United States, thereby saving eight or nine per cert, to the English, and two or three per cent, to ourselves.

BALTIMORE, AUGUST 11. An operation was performed yesterday in this city by Dr. CHARLES S. Riese for what is technically termed "necrosis" of the thigh bone. The patient was placed under the influnumber of physicians, without the slightest pain being felt by the patient, who was entirely unconscious of suffering; but, narcotic is certainly a great triumph in science.

There appeared in the heavens last night from 10 to 12 clock on unusual number of meteors or shooting stars. The heavens were clear as crystal, and the phenomenon afforded quite an imposing light. Two young mer, named George Schwartz and Edward

Miller, charged witl kidnapping Mary Whiting, a free colored woman, from Clambersburg, (Penn.) were arrested here yesterday and committed to jail for further examination. They had sold the girl for \$500 to Mr. Hope H. Slatter.

U. S. BRANCH MAT AT NEW ORLEANS .- The coinage of the U. S. Branch Mint at New Orleans during the month of July amounted to the sum of \$2,000,000. The greater portion of this was ingold eagles, together with a considerable quantity of quarter eagles and half dollars. The coinage of this immense quantity of money only occupied the hands of the Mint about twenty working days-a rate of speed which could not be lept up in ordinary times or throughout the year .- Delta.

COMMENCEMENT AT DARTMOUTH COLLEGE. - The Appliversary of the several Literary Societies of the College occursed on Wednesday, the 28th ultimo. The address before the Theological Society was by Rev. HENRY WILKES, of Montreal. The united societies were addressed by Hon. Lewis Cass, of Michigar. Prof. Brows addressed the Phi Beta is needed until the end of the course—the stimuli of compe-Kappa Society. All these addresses are to be published. On tition, ambition, praise, reward, and constantly aroused enthusiasm—but where then is the stock of health which should consists of forty-seven members. A large freshman class has entered.

THE FOLLY OF DEAF PEOPLE. - One of the most surprising things is the propensity of deaf persons for walking on railroad tracks. How frequently we see in the newspapers accounts of those unfortunate individuals being run over by locomotives means that can be taken to give warning to the unconscious immediate action. As a test of the feeling existing, a subscription was at once opened, and a large number of shares the approach of the engines, one would suppose that they would keep dear of the danger.

> REUBEN DAVIS, Esq. has resigned his commission as Col. of the 2d regiment Mississippi riflemen in consequence of impaired health and the pressure of private affairs.

More Specie for the ARMY .- We learn that on Saturday last two millions of specie passed over the Harrisburg railroad, on its way to Mexico, via New Orleans.

CUMBERLAND COAL .- The Pittsburg Journal asserts that it was this coal which was on board the Mississippi steamship, and that it is always subject to spontaneous combustion. The Journal is in error, as it was English coal which was on board the Mississippi. Cumberland coal, not being sulphurous, is never subject to spontaneous ignition. - Cumb'd Civilian.

ACCIDENTALLY CORRECT .- The "Union," of the 28th ultimo, in publishing the Southern news, by some oversight allowed the following truth to be copied into its columns: Gen. Taylor is still at Walnut Springs quietly awaiting the arrival of those reinforcements so often promised and always delayed."

The Hampshire Gazette, after mentioning some recen lonations to Amherst College, by the Hon. SAMUEL WILLIS-Tox. remarks thus :

"The above sums, given to the College by Mr. Williston, "The above sums, given to the College by Mr. Williston, with a professorship previously endowed by him, amount to fifty thousand dollars! But to form an adequate idea of the liberality of Mr. Williston to the public it should be recollected that he has appropriated, within seven years, more than fifty thousand dollars for the establishment of "Williston Seminary" at Easthampton. His donations, therefore, to the cause of public education, without regarding several smaller ways for the same general nurses. same general purpose, have amounted, during the period of seven years, to upwards of one hundred thousand dollars! Such public munificence is probably without a parallel, especially when we consider that the donor's whole property has not been rated higher than two or three hunds

A STIAMER WRECKED .- The U. S. steamer Governo Yell, which touched at Galveston about three weeks since on r way from New Orleans to Bravos Santiago, was wrecked on Aranses bar on the night of the 13th ultimo. A letter from a person on board states that after having put into Matagorda bar, with a loss of chimneys, &c. to repair, she left that port on the 13th. The day was fine, but a heavy sea was rolling to such a degree as to cause the vessel to labor and leak badly. In the evening it was impossible to keep up steam, but making Aransas bar at sunset the captain attempt-ed to run in. The breakers ran high, and extended entirely across the channel, so that she missed the pass and struck three feet water, where the sea broke over her all night. Those n board remaned with the wreck all night, with ropes on our remained with the medices to parts of the wreck in case she should go o pieces. She, however, held together until daylight, when the people threw overboard their baggage, the greater part of which was driven ashors by the waves, and by noon all had gained the beach in one way or anothe The boat is a toal wreck.

Santa Anna's egs are exhibited all over the country. Every strolling showman has one for exhibition. Is Mr. Polk's frie a centipede?—Luisville Journal.

A correspondent of the New York Commercial Female Education, and the treatment and habits proper to give vigor of constitution to those whose following passages:

FEMALE TRAINING.

"I am not partial to large schools. They merge the eccentricities of individual character too much in the mass. They mould all intellect too frequently upon one model. They cramp and restrain and force and bind the mind, until it bemes what the shrubbery is said to have been in the garden of Louis XIV-une grande perfection de l'industrie sur Na-I have now in my mind's eye a school, containing little short of a hundred pupils, where the laws of Draco would be merciful, compared with those which are in operation. The principal himself told me that he 'regarded the happiness of girls at school as incompatible with thorough mental training.' I have no doubt of his sincerity; for I have never seen a set of girls so miserable as were all with whom I conversed in his school. Every emotion which springs spontaneously in the mind of a pupil, especially if it be of a gladsome nature, he mind of a pupil, especially if it be of a gladsome nature, he seems to regard as a tare sown by the enemy, which he and his coadjutors are most diligently to weed out. The life and mit a copy or abstract thereof to the county clerk or city inspirit of girlhood is crushed; its baoyancy and mirthfulness he believes must arise from a sinful nature, and it is subdued : its social affections but so many incentives to temptation, and they are paralyzed with fear. The culture of the mind is the one great, all prevailing and all absorbing object of the insti-tution. To this every thing must bend—every law, every custom, every thought, every effort, every energy of body and soul; and to this they do bend those toiling girls, through the cold days of winter and the long hot hours of summer; the morning and in the night, in their rising up and their lying down, until the freshness of youth has been lost in study, and the character becomes an automaton, performing its part in learning, as the body does in their calisthenics, to the au-

thoritative command of a master.

"The end of all this is easily seen. Brilliant semi-annual examinations, at which governors and judges and doctors of divinity sing peans to the glory of female education; annual reports paraded in newspapers before the world, in which the Any physicians who have attended deceased persons in great men of the land testify to the wonders which thorough their last sickness, clergymen who have officiated at the fune training can evolve from the female mind; public addresses, lauded consecrations, advertised religious excitements, sche-dules of distinguished patrons, pictorial views of buildings and grounds and beautiful scenery around, cannot forever blind the parents of the rising generation to the terrible evils of such a system of education. Learning is indeed attained brilliant scholars are undoubtedly graduated, but what becomes of the character which ought to have been moulded during these years of study? What of the social affections which should have been developed, and cultivated, and trained for the happiness of others; what of the heart, with the stream which is o flow from it, beautifying and gladdening home; what of self-respect and self-reliance, and above all, of self thought, so necessary to the future mother of the family; nay what of the health-the foundation of all usefulness in life sacrificed in the outset, or, if not sacrificed, made at all times subordinate to the one great purpose of educating the mind "No one who has been ab road can fail to notice the phy

sical feebleness of American women in the higher classes, in comparison with the women of England or the continent With equal intellect, sprightliness and health in childhood and early youth, and with more of beauty, at the very time when the health should be most firm, the intellect brightest, and beauty in the ascendant, as he has seen it in other lands. the observer remarks the American women to have failed. An ence of "lethen"—a deep sleep was produced—when the intelligent physician said the other day that 'every fourth wopainful operation was skilfully performed in presence of a man kept her good health till she was forty; every four hundredth woman her good looks.' Without insisting upon the truth of so broad an assertion, the fact is universally admitted that American women become prematurely old. Allowing all on the other hand after awaking, spoke of enjoying the most that is said about the influence of climate, diet, dress, early delightful sensations. The discovery and application of this cares, &c. in producing this, there is still much wanting much that is unsolved, is bringing about so universal and dis astrous a result. I believe this will be found to be in injudicious early education, and in this almost alone. The childhood of English and French women is spent in play. Their girlhood in physical and mental exercise combined, the former always taking the precedence, and always insisted upon even if it be to the entire neglect of the other.

"The English girl spends more than one-half of her wak-

ing hours in physical amusements, that is, in amusements which tend to develop, and invigorate, and ripen the bodily powers. She rides, walks, drives, rows upon the water, runs, nces, plays, swings, jumps the rope, throws the ball, hurls the quoit, draws the bow, keeps up the shuttlecock, and all this without having it forever impressed upon her mind that she is thereby wasting her time. She does this every day, until it becomes a habit, which she will follow up through life. Her frame, as a necessary consequence, is larger, her muscular system better developed, her nervous system in subordina tion to the physical, her strength more enduring, and the whole tone of her mind healthier. She may not know much at the age of seventeen as does the American girl; as a general thing she does not, but the growth of her intellect has been stimulated by no hot-house culture, and though maturity comes later, it will last proportionably longer. hours each day of mental application, for girls between the ages of ten and nineteen years, or ten hours each day, as is required at the school of which I have spoken, with two hours for meals, one for religious duties, and the remainder for sleeping and physical exercise, are enough to break down the strongest constitution.
"* a timuli may enable the physical energies to supply what

have been laid up during these years for a whole life? Ex-hausted—gone. The frame not half developed, the muscu-lar powers feeble, the strength infantile, the vital system impaired, the nerves shattered, with what prospects for a wife or a mother does the girl enter upon life

GALLANTRY OF THE TARS .- A day or two since, about sunset, one of the boys of the United States ship North Caroand killed or in ured, in spite of steam whistles, and all the lina, at the Brooklyn navy yard, a bright active lad of fifteen vears, tell out of one of the upper deck ports of that vessel victims! Knewing their infirmity, and that they cannot hear into the water, and as he could not swim, and the tide running very strong, his chance for life seemed indeed a very narrow one. In fact, he had sunk below the surface before the cry of " man overboard" could be given ; when five generous fellows sprang simultaneously into the water to save him. The tide swept them all rapidly past the ship, and it seemed doubtful whether they would be able to keep their own heads above water. A boat was dispatched as soon as possible to pick them up, but when it reached them some of the party were nearly exhausted. The boy, however, was saved, and they returned to the ship, these brave fellows, with the consciousness that to their generous devotion a fellow-being owed his life. They are : Mr. Dickson, boatswain of the North Carolina: Mr. Ward master's mate : Mr. Hovel, boatswain's mate : and two sailors Newton and Lowery .- Brooklyn Eagle.

> The English periodical press must surely be hard run for wit, as well as originality for its pages, when it has to resort to such stuff as the following, which appears in "Bent-

OH, THIS LOVE

"Love," observed Venerable Joe, sarcastically-"love's a himposition. There's been more people imposed upon by that air vord than by all the professional swindlars in natur. It's agross, a uniwersal himposition, and it's on'y werry conderful to me that it ain't long ago been hexpunged. A gal says she loves yer. Werry well; but are you consequentially obligated to make a fool o' yourself? No; you've on'y got her hipsy dixy, and vot's the good o' that? Marry her, and you'll werry soon see 'ow sweet's the love as meets return. But arout that, look 'ear on'y just for instance; a gal loves a soger—vich they all do; it's reg'lar, he's a private; still she loves 'im—oh! hout an'hout! Werry well; don't yer think she'd give 'im up for a hofficer ' In course she vood

Why, cos it 'ud be a better chance. Has for And why ove, it's the vickedest, the swindlinest himposition as is. The chances is vot gals look out for. The them is, 'Is it a good chance " ain't they won't, unless they can't get nothing better. the deadest take in is that love, ever beerod on : a deader do foozled. Venever yer 'ear the word love, always wiew it as ed out the difference ven it's too late. Look at me jist for instance. I was sixty-two in Jennewerry last; look at that ! Sixty two, and I ain't done yet. I'm inwited to all the par-I'm never forgot. There's the old uns as is single, a-hoglin o'n me reg'lar : and the old uns as is married a-settin their darters upon me, it 'od be sich a chance! and all, in course, cos I'm single. Why, d'yer think they'd care about my company perwided I vas married? Does it stand at all to eason they'd inwite me as they do, hif they didn't believe I was yet to be done? Not a bit of it! not if I was worth a allus escaped the himposition—there am I, never missed, allus thought on, looked up to and respected; vich, let me tell you,

NOT A CASE OF CONSCIENCE EXACTLY .- The Portland irgus states that Messrs. Barnes & Hall, lumber dealers of that city, not long since advertised a pocket-book as lost, con taining some papers and about \$150. On Monday morning it was found in their back shed with the papers, and the following very cool note enclosed, which is given verbatim
"Just 152 dollars will pay this and interest if ever i git able am now as poor as the man that will bimeby git me

REGISTRY OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES

At the last session of the New York Legislature Advertiser offers some valuable suggestions, point a law was passed providing for the registry of ing out the errors which prevail in our system of births, marriages, and deaths. Its provisions are thus generally stated in the Utica Observer:

The clerks of the several school districts are required, an nually, on or before the 15th January, in each year, to ascertain from the most accurate means of information in their power, and report, in writing, to the town clerks, under appropria heads, the number of births, marriages, and deaths which have occurred in their districts during the year, up to the 1s day of January, with the month and day of their occurrence the names and r. sidence of the persons married or dead; the name of the parents of the children born; the sex, color, and name of the child; the name and residence of the officer or clergyman solemnizing the marriage; the age of the persons married or who have died, with the disease or cause of their

death. In case there is no clerk of the district, or he is incapable of acting, one of the trustees is to make the report. In cities where there are various school districts, the repo

may be made to one of the aldermen of the ward in which the district schoolhouse is situated. ne district schoolhouse is situated.

The town clerk or any alderman receiving a report of the

Town clerks are to transmit to the county clerk and aldermen to the city inspector of schools, where there one, and, where there is none, to the county clerk.

The city inspectors and county clerks are, within fiftee

days after the receipt, to forward to the Secretary of State as stract of these reports, duly certified by them.

The Secretary of State is required to make a complete at

stract of these reports, and transmit it to the Legislature. Clergymen, magistrates, and other persons who perform the marriage ceremony, are required to keep a registry of the marriages celebrated by them, and note therein thereof, the ages, places of birth, and residence of the person

Physicians and professional midwives are required to kee registry of the births at which they have assisted, with the ime of such births, sex, and color, and the residence of the

ral, and sextons who have buried deceased persons, are re quired to keep a registry of the name, age, and residence such deceased persons, and the time of their death.

This last ought to contain, though it is not so require

the place of decease, and the disease or cause of death It is made the duty of such physicians, magistrates, cler gymen, and sextons, to allow the clerks of the school dis tricts within which they reside to inspect their registry from time to time, and to furnish them such other information as may be in their power that may be necessary to enable succlerks to make the returns required by the act. The officers of such districts, towns, and counties shall re

ceive for their services and expenses such compensation a the board of supervisors shall allow. The Observer goes on to remark, with much

truth, the force of which ought to be felt in every other State in the Union, where a similar enactment would be equally valuable:

"This act is very important. The design is to obtain r riages, and deaths, and the accompanying facts, and to preserve a record of them for reference and examination, and t serve, we suppose, as evidence in courts of justice in certain cases. There is scarcely a country in the world, possessi any degree of civilization, where this is not done. In Fran England, Germany, Austria, Prussia, Russia, Sweden, Norway, and even in China, Java, and many other smaller States t has long been the practice. We shall find it as useful an valuable as they have done in a great many respects; and i is hoped that the law will be cheerfully and diligently of served by all those officers and persons who are referred to in it. In this way and no other way can it be made effective

EXPLOSION OF THE GUN-COTTON MILL.

We extract from the London Times the follow ng account of the terrific explosion of the Gun-Cotton Mill, at Faversham, in England, on the 15th July, by which some seventy lives were lost:

"The buildings the scene of the explosion immediatel abut upon the Ham marsh, being only separated from it by a narrow canal. And here it may be well to describe their structure as when standing. Before the introduction of guncotton they were used for the purpose of drying gunpowder, and were called stores; they were four in number, and stood in a row, one before the other, with a mound of earth in a pyramidical form, of about twenty feet base, between each, to cut off communication in the event of an accident; but the after all, it is like the amalgamation of milk and molasses. sequel will show of how little use this precaution was in reference to the gun-cotion; for no sooner had the explosion of the contents of stove No. 4 taken place than the flames immediately communicated to No. 3, and it, with its contents, as well as those of No. 4, was blown into the air, leaving terally not one stone upon another. The immense bars iron forming the machinery were bent and broken as if they had been mere twigs, and the massive beams of timber were rent sunder and lay scattered about in small pieces in every direction. Indeed, language is incapable of depicting the scene of

"A few minutes after the explosion, men, women, and s still heightened explosion was momentarily expected, of a building (stove No.) containing upwards of two hundred barrels of gunpowder, which was only separated from stove No. 3 by a mound of

The scene now was scarcely to be depicted. Hundred who had been burrying to the spot were now retracing their steps, fearful every moment of being sacrificed then As, however, the engines began to arrive, confidence was omewhat restored, and many ventured to go close to the urning ruins. The engines now began pouring in volumes f water, but it was a considerable time before any visible eft was made on the flames, of so combustible a nature wer e materials used in the manufacture.

All hands were directed, as soon as the fire became some what subdued, to the rescue of the sufferers beneath the ruins, whose cries for help were heart-rending in the extreme. One ope, however, as the bricks and timber were cleared away, were extricated; many of them, although much bur and bruised, were yet alive. They were immediately con yed to an adjacent building, where every attention was paid o them by Messrs. Giraud and Snape, Surgeons; and, as

"The exertions of the men assisting at the engines and clear away the rubbish were praiseworthy in the extreme, an to those exertions are to be attributed the saving of man lives. Search was now made in the marshes and fields ad oining, and here the mutilated remains of several were found nany yards from the scene of destruction. They were in ediately gathered up and removed, and, though some few odies were recognised, the limbs of course could not be, and they were put together in baskets to await the inquest. One ow, named Ransom, who was haymaking in an adming field, was knocked down by the report, but as soon he recovered himself he hastened to the spot to render every assistance in his power, and succeeded in rescuing three or four of the sufferers; but one poor little fellow, whose brother o fell a victim, died in his arms.

rendering all the assistance in his power, towards vening he complained of a severe pain in his chest ; during he was much worse; and on Thursday mornin though every means was employed to relieve him, death r lieved him from his sufferings—thus falling a victim to h exertions in the cause of humanity. He had been marrie but a few months. Workmen were engaged the whole Wednesday-the day of the explosion-and Thursday, clearing the ruins, and up to Friday.'

The effect of the explosion of this new agent seems to hav een alike destructive and singular

"The extraordinary effect of the explosion on the building the neighborhood, and on the cornfields in the vicintis r. The on'y question with

If it is, they'll have it; if it roofs of all the buildings within about a quarter of a mile of the explosion are completely stripped of their tiles, and the walls are much shaken. Even in the town of Faversham, fully never was hinwented. You take my adwice, and don't be a mile distant from the scene of the disaster, windows were broken and the houses otherwise damaged in some instance a gross himposition. Hif yer don't, you'll be done, and on'y On the opposite side of the stream which forms the norther boundary of the Marsh Works is a field of wheat of some ex tent. The explosion has completely blasted this over a space of about two acres, and the ears, drooping and discolpresent a scene of desolation in perfect character with t adjoining ruins. The willow trees which skirt the bank the stream referred to, and indeed all the trees within about fifty yards of the buildings Nos. 3 and 4, are torn up by roots and scattered about in all directions. Those more ditant are less seriously injured, but the foliage of all within matter o'fifty times more than I ham. But as it is-as I've markable effects of the explosion is the removal, as it appear almost bodily, of the enormous mound of earth skirting No. 4 tove. Another instance of its power was shown the forcible ejection from a deep well of two massive pumps the lealen pipes of which, nearly twenty feet long, drawn ip and thrown to a very considerable distance. drawn ip and The explosion was heard at an enormous distance from

Faverslam. At Deal and Maidstone, and even at som-places note than thirty miles from the scene of the accident parties are described to have heard it distinctly. It may be interesting to state that the strength of gun-cotto is just six times that of gunpowder; in other words, to drachms of the cotton are equal to two ounces of powder." A NEW PLANET.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN HIGH SCHOOL OBSERVATORY,

GENTLEMEN: During a temporary absence from the city to-day, I learned that Mr. Russell Hinds's elements and epheed us

Epoch July 0, 1847. 283d. 56m. 54.0s. m. noon Gr'h Perihelion point..... 8 24.1 m. eq. July 1. Ascending node.....137 25 56.1 Mean distance..... 0.4016899 Sidereal period 4,004

The following ephemeris from Mr. Hinds's elements (cor

7d. 56m. 24s. 8 23 32 Aug. 2....16h. 54m. 21s. 5....16 54 17 11....16 54 45 9 18 54

The Elements of Mr. Hinds were computed from Encke's observation of July 5th, and Mr. Hinds's of July 10th and 14th. They resemble those of the Asteroid Juno. Mr. Walker's corrections of the ephemeris here applied are a dian increase of fourteen minutes of arc in south declination.

Mr. Encke is the only astronomer, except Olbers, who has had the good fortune to discover two planets. E. OTIS KENDALI. Respectfully yours,

ST. LOUIS AND THE FATHER OF WATERS

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER ST. Louis, Missouri.

We took passage at eight o'clock on board the steambo Luella, but did not get away from the levee until nearly nine. These levees are the banks of the river, graded to a convenient slope, sometimes paved and sometimes left in their natural state, and are either dusty or muddy, according to the weather. Wharves there are none in this part of the country, or rather there are very few. At Alton, as at other places that I have seen on the Mississippi and on the Illinois rivers, the boats passing down always turn round and come to the well relieved by a very subdued background. His hands are levee with bow up stream. This is done for the sake of convenience, and because there would be much trouble in stopping headway if they attempted to come to with the force of told us so much about, and which he has generally worn in

was a slight breeze blowing from the south. The scenery was beautiful. A short distance from Alton we came to the low land called the American Bottom, which at times, when one side of the canyass looks as though it was quite ready to the river is highest, is generally overflowed. It is rich pour forth "a little more grape," while on the other hand is soil; richet than any other in the world. This bottom dimly seen in the distance a company of men half enveloped land extends on both sides of the river for nearly a hundred in the smoke of battle. The General has a younger, fresher miles, and has proved to be inexhaustible—it never wears out. Other lands will yield large produce, but it is necessary which have been circulated here. I learn from Mr. Attwood to change the seed from year to year-from corn to wheat, and from wheat to oats, &c.; but on the American, or a some people more appropriately call it, the Mississippi bottom, a hundred and fifty pounds, and his height five feet seven it has been proved that the same kind of crops can be pro- and a half inches. His features are not particularly striking duced every year; and at one place further south it is said that corn has been raised every year in succession for one and fire. hundred and fifty years.

A few miles from Alton (I believe only three) is the mouta-

of the Missouri, a yellow-colored water, which empties into agriculture, and made many inquiries of him about Pennsylthe Mississippi, but does not mix with it for miles and miles vania farming. in its course. The difference in the two streams is marked so strongly, that while one is on the clearer waters of the latter, the waters of the other, running only a few feet distance rom the boat, look like a sandbar extended along on the side. After we proceed some miles the two become united; but, with a streak of light and a streak of dark. The Mississippi however, never again becomes the clear bright water that it is in the regions above. The bottom-lands are well wooded, and the foliage of the trees is the most dense I have ever seen. I believe that oaks and clms, and maple and locust, and walnu are the most abundant, although other varieties are inter spersed. Occasionally you will see a Lombardy poplar, but t is where somebody has planted it-it is not natural soil. There are no chestnuts and no pines.

At eleven o'clock we arrived at St. Louis. We have hear

of a "forest of masts," but here, without seeing a mast, we were at once in the midst of a forest of chimneys or smake pipes. There may be sailing vessels on this river, but the commerce is carried on by means of steamboats. Like the children were seen hurrying to the scene of destruction, and pipes. There may be sailing vessels on this river, but the ious for the safety of some relative engaged in the works, and othing now; it is not the season, there is no business doing, and there are few boats here. But I see enough to surpin my unsophisticated Yankeeism. The number now, dult the season may be, may very properly be named legion.

The levee is high, with a very steep slope, and is payed

with blocks of limestone. It is covered with all sorts of produce, and is lined on its upper side with immense warehouses close together, with their bows run on to the shore, as con-pactly as they can be placed, and discharge or take in freight and passengers from the bow. I believe there was not a boat lying broadside to the levee when we arrived, and we were obliged to come to alongside of the stern of another steamer, and the passengers crossed her decks the whole length, in order to get on shore. When we landed, the sun was apparently doing his utm

to burn up all the life and energy that remained, after a week's summer weather, in man and beast. The limestone, of which the pavements are composed, and the limestone soil of the unpaved streets, is light-colored, almost white, and the reflection of the sun upon it is dazzling to the eyes. We have hotter weather in Boston, occasionally, than they have had at St. Louis this summer, but it is only for a few days, and is even occasionally relieved by intervals of east wind. But here the heat comes on gradually, and is regular, affording no stopping places, so to speak.

ing no stopping places, so to speak.

The first thing that struck my attention after the steamboats was the business-like character of the place. I am writing my first impressions, recollect, and therefore I may say some hing by and by, or hereafter, that will not correspo what I say now. As Rochester, a small place, was more bust-ling to me than Boston, and Buffalo appeared larger and more of a business place than Rochester, so St. Louis, with only about fifty thousand inhabitants, would seem, at first glance, to do more business than New York or Liverpool. On the levee were all sorts of goods, and in all sorts of packages. The warehouses are of great height, situated not only on the levee, but in the street above, or in the cross streets which run dow to the river, and they all appear to be filled with goods of all descriptions. The drays are numerous, and the graymen, black and white, keep up a constant yelling and shouling, that Hot as it was, a friend induced me in the middle of the day

to jump into his buggy and ride round the city, in order to obtain a sort of outside view of its magnitude and its character. We did not go off from the paved streets into the suburbs, but we rode round through the principal and some of the minor thoroughfares. The retail trade is extended over the whole city. Large blocks of many-storied brick dwellingouses are in all the streets. Churches and other public buildings are numerous; hotels are all but uncountable, and bar poins are quite so. The side-walks are paved with brick, and are wide and comfortable. The streets in the upper part of min in these parts, a parcel of his acquaintances felt bound to the city are wide, and run at right angles, many of ng shaded with trees, which are planted on each side.

Dinner time brought us to the Planter's House, where I have concluded to rest for a day before I take up my line of murch for a new and somewhat unknown region on the Upper

WASHING .- The English General D. was more distinguished for gallantry in the field than for the care he lavished upon personal clear, liness. Complaining upon a certain occasion to the late Chief Justice Busins of the sufferings he endured from rheumatism, that learned and humorous Judge undertook to prescribe a remedy. "You must desire your servant," he said to the General, "to place every morning by your bedside tub three parts filled with warm water. You will then get into the tub, and, having previously provided yourself with a pound of yellow soap, you must rub your whole body with it, immersing yourself occasionally in the water, and at the end of a quarter of an hour the process concludes by wiping yourself dry with towels, and scrubbing your person with a government of the country of the defaulting officers are bound for the sum of \$30,000. "Why," said the General, after a few mi nutes' reflection upon what he had just heard, " this seems to me to be neither more nor less than washing yourself
"Well," replied the Judge, "it is open to that objection.

[Dolman's Magazine.]

To PREVENT LANDS FROM SMOKING -Soak the wick n strong vinegar, and dry it well before you use it; it will then burn both sweet and pleasant, and give much satisfaction or the trifling trouble in preparing it, —Amer. Mining Journal. than ours.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 10, 1847. I observed in the Intelligencer a few days ago an advertise ment of the Literary World, a journal published weekly in this city, which has just commenced its second volume, and ny attention was called, by an article in the New York Herald, to the recent discovery of Encke's second asteroid, at It is the most decidedly literary journal published in this coun-Driessen, on the first of July last. On arriving in this city try, embracing in its scope the general circle of science, literature, and art, and is well worthy to be considered, what it meris had been published in the Evening Mail, London, July claims to be on its title page, "a gazette for authors, readers, 19th, and received in this city, and that the new asteroid had and publishers." The plan of the paper is an excellent one, been observed on the nights of the 4th and 5th at our obser- filling a place not occupied by any other journal in the counvatory by Mr. Sears C. Walker, assisted by Messrs. Reynolds and Mason. It is of the ninth magnitude, and perfect- The editor (C. F. Hoffman) is widely and favorably known ly resembles a fixed star. I subjoin Mr. Hinds's elements of in the literature of the country, and he is ably supported by the sixth asteroid of our system. Its name has not yet reach- writers of taste, talent, and genius. Without stopping to explain more in detail the character of the paper, I will simply recommend it to the notice of your readers by copying the following paragraph from the Editor's introduction to the second

"Independent of its utility as a medium for authors and publishers, and its attractive features as an interesting miscellany, it is a primary object of the Literary World to disseminate just principles of criticism, to elevate the stand-The following ephemeris from Mr. Hinds's elements (corrected by Mr. Walker's observations) will serve to point out the place of this new Asteroid in the heavens. The date is for mean noon Greenwich:

Planet's Right Ascension. Planet's South Declination. among us, imply the need of that substantial aliment for the public mind, which, our experience already teaches us, has only to be offered to be cordially accepted.

Portrait of General Taylor .- Mr. Attwood is now exhibiting his portrait of "Rough and Ready" in this city. I have been in this morning to look at it. Simply as a picture, or an exhibition of art, without its proper associations, inution of twenty seconds of time in right ascension, and terest. But the facts connected with it render it peculiarly an object of interest. It is, I have no reason to doubt, a faithful delineation of the personal appearance of the hero of Buena Vista, and in the same dress which he wore on the day of that memorable battle. Mr. Attwood is an artist of Philadelphia, who went to the camp at Monterey last spring for the express purpose of taking the portrait of the General. He has with him a letter in the rough and ready penmanship of the General, thanking him for the pains he had taken to execute this work, and stating that it is the first portrait taken of him by any artist.

> Certificates and letters also from several officers and gentle men, acquainted with General Taylor, pronounce it to be a correct likeness. In these points of view, therefore, when the General is an object of so much interest through the country, the portrait has much value.

It is a full length, and the size of life, not mounted on old "Whitey," but standing erect and alone, in a dark dress, and crossed before him, in one of which he holds his cap. He has on that same "old brown coat" which the papers have the current in the same direction in which they were running. buttle. It is a frock coat, and quite a dark grayish brown. Our passage down the river was very pleasant, for there He wears it open, and shows a dark single-breasted vest butoned to the throat.

The muzzle of one of Captain Bragg's pieces of artillery on that the age of the General is sixty-two years, his weight about or remarkable, though his eye seems well charged with force

Mr. Attwood bears testimony that the General is fond of

Is peace conquered at last? We are in a great puzzle here to determine how much credit to give to the news brought by telegraph yesterday, annoucing that Gen. Scott had fought a decisive battle, and had taken possession of the city of Mexico. And we are equally anxious to know, if he has conquered the city, whether he has also conquered a peace.

JUSTICE TO COMM. SLOAT AND OTHERS.

FOR THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. Messrs. Entrons : I quote the "Union" of the 24th ulti-

mo, from an article headed "The Latest Proclamation:" "It (the National Intelligencer) does not believe the Exe-

crity of the In reply to the Union I would say, upon the authority of one present with Commodore Sloat at Washington immediately after his return from California, that the entire course of this officer met the unqualified approval of the Executive, and was so expressed by the Secretary of the Navy, as the

archives of that Department will show. The Government had previously approved his proclamation, by granting, in strict accordance with its provisions, coastwise

clearances to the ports of California. I doubt not that Gen. Kearny can with equal facility exculpate himself from the charge of exceeding his orders, but

leave his case to his friends in St. Louis. ACCUST 7, 1847. " IUSTICE "

LEAKT .- Some three weeks ago, according to the St. Louis New Erg, the water was let into the Illinois canal south of Juliet, and has been running in ever since; yet the depth of water in the canal at the latest dates was only ten inches It seems that the greater part of the water continues to escape through the banks. The prairies in the neighborhood are fast becoming little better than swamps.

A MAIL FOR CALIFORNIA.—The ship Isabella will sail from Philadelphia for California on the 20th instant. Letters and parcels intended for the California regiment and the Pacite squadron are made up at the Foreign letter office, Philadelphia Exchange, and will be dispatched as above.

Betaleness, August 7, 1847.

On Tuesday afternoon a very scrious accident happened at Bethlehem, which has cast a gloom over the whole borough. Mr. E. F. Bleck, teacher of a private school, went with his pupils to take a bath in the river Lebigh, when it happened t several of the boys waded across the river, but in ing two of them, one by the name of William Schall, from New Orleans, aged 10 years, and the other Charles Brunner, from Lehigh county, Pa., aged 13 years, got beyond their depth, and, although their teacher made exertions to save them, they were both drowned-the teacher narrowly escaping the same fate. After three hours' diligent search by the citizens of the place, who hastened to assist, the bodies were found, and the attending physicians tried every meins to restore them, but their efforts failed.

Philadelphia Ledger

STEE IN THE WEST .- Constable Phillips, of Council Hill, (Calena, Illinois,) was married night before last, and, as com gie him a shiverree on the occasion. We understand he tok them if they did they would have to abide the consequence Tils did not deter the "fun;" and the consequence was that wien the medley began Phillips threw among the crowd some "devilish machines," which exploded and lodged several large slot in some three of them. John Ross, late a volunteer Cupt. Crow's company, had fourteen or fifteen lodged in dif-feent parts of his body, and is supposed to be in a dangerous stuation. Dr. Johnson has been out to see the wounded. Ihillips is not at home, and officer Gallagher is looking him ip. So much for not allowing one's acquaintances to get mar-sed without saluting them with a medley of trumpets, bells, ettledrums, and any number of wind instruments.

Galena Jeffersonian

Lynchburg, have been for the past week diligently engaged in investigating. The deficit, so far as ascertained, amounts

QUITE A FLEET.-Two hundred mackerel fishing vessels rrived at Provincetown on the 28th ultimo.

which they boast is capable of running fifteen miles an hour.
We can beat her by nearly ten miles an hour; but on the other hand the English railroads are making much better time

The board of directors of the Branch Bank of Virginia, in

The fastest steamer in England is an iron boat, the Orion,